close battaliens, on feliguier, the right wing to advance, with as much order and calminess as fo a field of maneuvers. He took from the enemy a company of infantry and two pience of cannon ed be had arrived half way from Casanova to Guidiggola when and he had arrive that way from channeys to Conditions when the storm broke forth which put at end to this excilit conflict—a conflict which the cooperation of the 3d and 4th corps was threatening to render so fatal to the enemy. In the minst of the incidents of this combat of twelve hours'

In the meaning was of powerful eschance in checking donation, the cavalry was of powerful eschance. On several oc-casions Partounceus's and Deevaus's divisions charged the Austrian infinity and broke its appares. But it was our new atti-lers which produced the most terrible effects on the Austriana. Its balls went to distances which their must of the largest caliber could not respond to, and strewed the plain with dead.

The 4th corps took from the enemy 1 color, 7 pieces of cannon.

laft, had also had a rune and salendin day's work. It was ad goleage and Macouna de la Scoperta, when, at acoust 7 in the moraling, its advanced quard encountered the enemy's advanced pass between San Martino and Pozzolengo. The combat commenced, but strong Austrian resufercements burried up and drove the Piedmonters further back than San Martino, even threetening to cut off their line of retreat. A brigade of Mollard's civision then arrived in all haste on the scene of country.

ers, and to abandon its conquest.

The enemy was gaining ground, in spite of some brillian charges of the King's cavairy, when Cuechiari's division, de bouching is the field of battle by the road of Rivahella, came to apport Gen. Mollard. The Sardinian troops rus red forward third time with impetuosity under a murderous fire; the charm and all the works raised on the right were carried, and sig pleces of cannon were taken. But the enemy again succeeded to

disengaging the eannou and in retaking the parties.

At this moment the 2d Brigade of Geo. Guechiari, which had been formed in columns of attack to the left of the Angano read, marched against the Church of St. Martino, regulared the lost ground, and carried the highes for the fourto time, without holdgroups, and carried the fights for the hunter time, without some ing them, however; for, overwhelmed by volleys of grape, and facing an enemy who was constantly receiving well-free ments and incessantly returning to the charge, it could not hold out till the arrival of succor from Gen. Mollard's 2d Brigade, and the Piedmontess, being onite exhausted, retreated in good order along

the Rivel'ella read.

It was then the Aos's Brigade of Fanti's Division, which had was checked for a while by the storm; but about 5 o'clock in the evening this brigade and the Pignerol one, supported by a namer. our articlery, marched on the enemy under a terrible fire and resched the hights. They took possession of them foot by foot, and managed to hold them by very desperate fighting. The examy began to give way, and the Piedmon'ese artiflery, gaining the ridge, soon crowned it with 24 pieces of cannon which he Austrians valuely endeavered to capture: two brilliant charges of the King's calvalry dispersed them; voileys of grape threw. their ranks into confusion, and the Sardinian troops finally remained masters of the formidable positions which the enemy had defended for a whole day with such obetimers.

On the other side, the Durando division had been engaged with the Sardinan ever since of in the morning. At that need its an-vanced gourdh ad met the enemy at M-donna delis Scoperta, and the Sardinan troops had held their ground till noon against the efforts of an enemy superior in number, who at last compelled them to fall back; but, being then recuforced by the Savoy Brig. ade, they resumed the off-naive, and, repulsing the Austrians in ade, they resumed the off-instre, and, repassing the Assirias Affect this first success, Gen. della Marmera sent the Durando division against San Martino, where it dui not arrive in time to assist in taking that position, for it encountered on the road au Austrian column, with which it had to dispute the passage; and when this obstacle was overcome, the violage of San Martino was already in the power of the Pickmontose. Gen. delta Marmota had directed, on the other hand, the Pickmont Brigade of Facts's division upon Pozzolengo. This brigade carried toe enemy's positions in front of the village with great visor, and, having made itself master of Pozzulengo after a warm attack, repulsed the Austrians, and pursued them to a certain distance, crusing them

erable, and do not amount to less than 49 officers killed and 167 woulded, 642 sub-efficers and privates killed, 3,479 wounded, woulded, 642 sub-officers and privates killed 3,49 woulded, and 1,256 coldiers missing, making a total of 5,25 absent at redical. Five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the King, similes as trophics of this sanguinary victory which it had gained over an enemy superior in number, and whose force appeared to

have been not less than 12 brigades.

The lesses of the French army amounted to 12 000 rank and file, killed or wounded, and 720 officers here de combat, of whom 150 were killed. Among the wounded are Gens de Ludmirsuit Forey, Auger, Dieu and Donay. Seven Colonels and six Lieu-

tenant Colonels have been killed.

As to the losses of the Austrian army, they cannot be yet cal-

for 16 hours may be explained by the superiority in numbers which they possessed, and the almost impregnable positions which

the first time, also, the Austrian troops fought under th

eye of their evereign, and the presence of two Emperers and of the Kwg of Piedmout, in rendering the struggle more desperste, made it also more decisive.

The Emperor Napoleon never for a moment ceased to dire

the greatest efforts and to triumph over the most serious d fficult

epitated the retreat of the enemy was still heard in the distance, and the French troops lighted their bivouse fires on the field of battle which they had so gloriously conquered

The fruit of this victory is the abandonment by the enemy of withe positions which they had prepared on the right tank of the Miscie to dispute the approaches to that river. According to the intscrounts received, the discouraged Austrian army appears to have even renou; ced the idea of defending the passage of the

ENGLISH ACCOUNT. Correspondence of The London Times.

Another rame has been added to the number of those places in this little hilly triangle which have been illustrated in the military history of Italy by a been illustrated in the military history of Italy by a battle Solferino—a name yesterday unknown to all but antiquaries and local curiocity hunters—has to day a historical signification. It represents one of the greatest battles of modern days. It was the first meeting, is full force, of the two great armies which are lighting for the fate of Italy. In all the battles and engagements hitherto fought each sude had only part of its forces on the field, or, at any rate, engaged; perenday both brought up what they could. It was, then, the first occasion to judge of tweir respective power and ability. Both Empero's were at the beads of their armies, surrounded by all their most experienced advisors.

What the immediate result of this gigantic duel we you will know long before this letter reaches your

What the immediate result of this gigantis duel way you will know long before this letter reaches your what its real influence will be on the warfare we cannot jet judge for ourselves. Except in those few cases. Fatte an army is completely broken up by defect, the freult of the preatest battle becomes only clear some lime after. Although a great and decisive victory, he battle of Solterino does not belong to those of the femer class. The Austrians were beaten, driven from position to position, but whether they are able or not broake another stand in the open field we have as yet to learn.

M to learn.

There is some element in the Austrian councils of There is some element to the Austrian councils of var which we don't understand, but which gives to beit operations in this first phase of the campaign jest as meertain and vacillating a character as they possessed in the second pair of it. On Monday they us in full retreat over the Mincio, and on Thursday they are back again with all their firces, have taken up their position, furtified it, and are waiting to receive us. It may have been a feint for august we know, but it is rather too much to suppose of the creatily of his tilversary to be taken in by an attempt to pay at hide addeed with an army estimated at 180,000 or 200,000 pen. Although, therefore, everything rather indicated that the Austrians intended to withoraw behind the Mincio, not scoeping a battle on this sile of it, but paparing to defend the passage of it with all their kness, the advance was as careful as if every moment they had expected to meet the enemy. From point to pen the different corps were pushed forward, one takage the place of the outer, and feeling to the right and her the enemy.

When the Chiese was crossed, and the allied armies Proached the ground where if anywhere, the enemy taste make his stand, their attitude became quite that of an army advancing to the battle field. Each but of an army advancing to the battle field. Each body teek up the pesition which it was to occupy in the battle. You could see this plainly if you went along the line occupied by the Allies the day before the battle, as during the whole advarce the left somewhat everlapped the right, while on the extreme right half was a detached corps far enough to the rear to reduce that flark, and yet close enough to enter into its in the hour of battle.

The day before the battle the position extended from the stores of the Lago di Garda at Desenzano alliant the wastern edge of the hilly country from Louis town to Castiglione, and, heading back toward Cappaedole, touched there the Chiese: the Emperor inast, with the Guards as a reserve, at Montechiaro, and the King, with his staff, at Louato.

The reconnaissance, as you will remember, was sent and any in the discussion.

and the King, with his staff, at Lonato.

The reconnaissance, as you will remember, was sent that day in the direction of Sofferino, and fell in with the Austrian posts; this proved that the place was

occupied, but gave no key as to whether it was only a detachment left to observe the advance of the Allies, or whether it was the arant-ga-de of the Austrian army. It looked very suspector. There was that kind of silence all ab ut the neighborbood which you remark almost always under similar of commutaces, the orly nous of left and movement being clouds of dust in the direction of the Mircio passage toward Guite and Mantua. In the afternoon Mr. Guddard was to have made another ascent on a larger scale with his balloon from one of the high hills where rise close behind Con-built te. I had to go away before the ascent took place, so I cannot tell whether it came off, or whether it threw any additional light on the position of the cremy. At any rate, there was no stir in the evening at Montecharc, where the Guards remained still escauped, and the Emperor himself had his head-

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, the sound of cannot Yesterday norning at 5 o'clock, the sound of caseon showed that at last the enemy had turned at bay; it was a strong recommissance which had pushed for and and made him show his teeth. Before an hour had passed the dispositions had been made for the attack. Whether these dispositions were made on the inspiration of the moment, suggested by the position of the enemy, or whether his Majesty knew better that the Austrans had taken up their position and were ready to dispute the passage of the Mincie, I cannot presume to say, but there is no doubt that the whole had the appearance of a plan formed on the spot, and the orders were given out at the last moment.

appearance of a plan formed on the spot, and the orders were given out at the last moment.

Before I speak of these dispositions, I will attempt
to give you en idea of the position of the Austriaus.
The Miccio, coming out of the Lago di Garda, runs
cue south, while the direction of the hills on both
banks runs at right angles almost toward it. Those on
the right bank, with which alone we have to deal,
here come down from the north-west in a southerly
direction as faces. Castled the model then, making a here come down from the north west in a southerly direction as far as Castig ine, and then, making a hend, strike the Mincio in a south-easterly direction. The billy country forms thus at tolerably regular parallelegram from north-east to south-west, the four argles of which are Lonnto, P-schiefa Volta and Cesteglione. This parallelegram of hills is about twelve miles in length and nine miles in width, and is divided almost in its middle by a little a ream, which must into the Mincio. The hills rise gently from the chores of the lake, and attain their highest elevation about the source of this stream, falling off saint toward the Mincio. This is just about the conter of the parallelogram, at Rondolsto and Pozzalengo on the left, and at Solvetto, Mone Conveto, and Cavrana on the right bank of the stream. These points were chosen by the Americans as the pivot of their on the right bank of the stream. These points were chosen by the Aurinan as the pivat of their line. Their line itself extended from Peschiers, on which they leaned their extended from Peschiers, on which they leaned their extreme right, through this pivet, down into the plain of the Mincro, intersecting the great road to Gotto. The whole line was not less than twelve miles in length. Cavrians was the center of it, which the Emperor of Austria had chosen for his heacquarters, while Selferino was the key of the whole position. This order of battle protected all the approaches to the Mincro, but it was just the necessity which was felt to protect all the roads leading to the Mincro which caused this long extension, and became thus an elen ent of weakness in the whole position; and this length of hoe and corresponding weakness increased the more the Mincro was approached, for the road to Gotto, which is the principal passage, goes off from Castiglione at a considerable angle toward the south east.

This weakness was recognized, and the dispositions taken accordingly. It stead of taking the position in front where it is of formidable strength, the whole weight of the strack was thrown on the wings, with the view of bresking through the line, if possible, and gaining one of the Mincio passages, or at any rate, furring the eventy out of the streng position in the bills. Accordingly the 4th corps, that commanded by Gen. (now Marcha) Niel, reinforced by part of the reserve and antilley, relived orders to act in the plain, the word Goilo. The 1st corps of Marshal Baraguay of Hitlers, was to proceed by the road which runs from Castigliane along the base of the bills, near the little Village of Grole, up to Selferino. One division of the 2d corps, that of the Duke de Magenta, was to take this village from the hill road in fost, while the other was to take it quite in the rear by San Cassisno. The was to take it quite in the rear by Sau Cassiano. The 3d corps that of Marshal Carrobert, did not enter in line, but was bert back in the direction of Castel Onzago, while the Sardinian army was to execute on the left wing a flack movement corresponding to that on the right, trying to break through the line between Peschiera and Pozzolengo, and get to one of the Mincip passages which exist in that direction. The Guards remained as a reserve, under the personal direction of the Emperor, who took the command of the movement. Although the hilly nature of the country is favorable enough for observation, the line was too extended to everlock the whole, while the simultaneous contracter of the movements made it impossible to follow details on every point. I must confine myself, therefore, only to the main features, as far as I saw them myself, zego, while the Sardinian army was to execute on the

tails on every point. I must confine myself, therefore, only to the main features, as far as I saw them myself, or have had time as yet to ascertain them. The attack began almost simultaneously on the right and in the center, for while the fire of muskerry and the advance of columns on Solferino indicated that the battle had begun in the center, the Piedmontese gans were heard to the left, and the artillery of Gen. Net to the right, in the direction of San Vigilio and Medole. The hill around which the village of Solferino is is built is the most prominent object all along this country. It is of a conical shape, and has at its summit a high, square tower, called the "Spia (Spy) d Itaha," it from the top of it you can overlook the plain of Upper Italy from the Alps to the Po. This hill is detacted from the rest of the range, and throws out

I per listy from the Alps to the Po. This aid is de-tached from the rest of the range, and throws out three plateaux—one in the direction of the lake, another toward the plain, and a third toward Cavrana. It forms thus, as it were, a high castle with three bastices, and all the roads leading toward it run in the bastions, and all the roads leading toward it run in the openings between the plateaux. All the sides, with the exception of that toward the plain, are very precipitous, and the roads run down at so steep an iccline that they are called the Scale di Solferino. Toward the plain the approaches rise by a gradual incline until they reach the first houses; thence they assume the same precipitous character which the others have. It was this side which was chosen as the point of attack. The Astrians had prepared for this, and were roady to receive their adversaries. Both sides of the It was this side which was chosen as the point of attack. The Astrians had prepared for this, and were ready to receive their adversaries. Both sides of the read up to the village itself are covered with vineyards; into these they had thrown masses of infantry, isking edvantage of the nature of the ground to give them shelter and fee scepe for their rifles. As for articlery, they not only had some on the road, but on the different evented points to the right and left, which abound in the higher parts of the road toward the village. The fight negat simed in the plain just where the road coming from Castiglione bends to asceed the village, and crosses the road from the latter to the main road of Goite. Two civisions of the 1st corps (Forey's and Bazsine's) had orders to drive the eremy from this position, while one division of the 2d corps was to take the village in the rear by San Casiano. The enemy's eximilators being driven back, the two divisions of the 1st corps advanced, and after a sharp furillade, succeeded in driving him back towards the village. But it was only at the village that the real fight begar. The entrance to it had been barricaded, and the high garden walls which extend to the right and left were loopholed for muskerry, while on the spur which lies to the right of the road as you second a battery was sending down a shower of grape. This entrance became the scene of a most desperate fight, but was at last forced, and then began one of those street fights which seem to become a characteristic of this campagu; every house had been loopholed, and was occupied by the enemy. As there are no gates in the rear of the courtyards of these husses, the defenders in each were obliged to fight to the last or else surrender. Twice the first division of the 1st corps had succeeded in penetrating to the church, the enchoure wall of which is just at the foot of the great tower and the top of the hid, and take it had to retire before the reserves which the enemy brought up. The fight bad lasted for more than two ready to receive their adversaries. Both sides of the

une chasse a l'ecurenil.'

After the taking of Solferino the engagement assumreally the shape of a battle, where tactics came to play. The taking of the village was more due to rayery than science. Battles have often been combravery than science. Battles have often been compared to a game of chess; well, I never was so struck by the truth of this comparison as yesterday during the advance from Solferino to Cavriana—how one body after another was moved forward, and the enemy forced back by degrees. It was in this fight that the innerse superiority of the new French rifled cannon stawed taself. The lightness of the pieces is such that they could be brought up hills so steep that even infantry had no small difficulty in scaling them. Still the range of them and their precision are almost incredible. You could see their shells bursting anoig the guns and infantry of the enemy, while the shells fired from his guns at the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the air. The attack on this succession of positions was from the bedy after another was moved forward, and the enemy forced back by degrees. It was in this fight that the inn ense superiority of the new French rified cannon stewed itself. The lightness of the pieces is such that they could be brought up hills so steep that even infantry had no small clifficulty in scaling them. Still the range of them and their precision are almost incredible. You could see their shells bursting anong the guns and infantry of the enemy, while the shells fired from his guns at the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the biguest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the highest elevation of a carcino on the road east of Cavriano, with his staff, left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a carcino on the road east of Cavriano, with his staff, left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a carcino on the road east of Cavriano, with his staff, left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a carcino on the road east of Cavriano, with his staff, left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a carcino on the road east of Cavriano, with his staff, left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a carcino on the road east of Cavriano, with his staff, left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a carcino on the road east of Cavriano, with his staff, left the Monte Roccolo, and took the directi

lowed the chasic à l'écurent over bill and dale it a regular steeple-chase toward the tower of Cavrinaa. While the attack, in what was now the center, took this chape, the attack of the 4th Corps in the plain to the right had blew see developed steef. For a short distance from Castigliane the contry to the right and left of the rocal is full of viseyards and mulberry trees, toot very closely placted, but sufficient to be an obstace to the novements of artillery and cavalry. After two miles or co, however, the trees recede on both sides, and an almost naked plain, partly grass, partly planted with corn, stretches out almost from the feet of the bills across the main road to the neighborhood of Mecole. This plain, which extends as far as Cavriata, Guidizzolo, and Cerroole, became the scene of a nost anima el artillery and cavalry engagement, which was very effective, as seen with a good glass from the hights. The infestry took part in it only to the extreme right toward Medole and Ceresole, occupying the vineyards which lie at the entrace of the plain, and from which the infastry of the exempth all been before driven out. Assoon as Gen. Niel was able to deburch into the plain from the right the day was gained for such as the emperiority of the French artillery, test the Austrian strillerymen, who, it must be acknowledged, fought their adversaries with great bravery, were obliged to yield. This was in the alternoon, about 4 o'clock. The center had come to the hills about Cavriana, and while one column receied the steep ridge under which the road bevery, were obliged to yield. This was in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The center had come to the hills about Cavriana, and while one column reside the steep ridge under which the road into the village From the rapidity with which these columns advanced, you could see that the Austrians had given up the idea of resisting any longer in this position, and were now only arxious to uske gue ditheir retreat. The position of Cavriana, which is almost as fermidable as that of Solic rino was only field until the other troops outs be wither swo, and was ultimately taken with little loss. In the plain, the Austrian artillery executed a very good restrated resuled, while the cavalry was sun forward to arrives comewhat the progress of the Allies. On this occasion there were a comple of brilliant charges executed by the Chassenis of Afrique, but this die not prevent the enemy from keeping the read to Goire. By 5 o'clock, almost everything was ever on the right wing and the center. The end was precipitated by a smart shower, which began to fall about this time.

What heppened on the left I must reserve for another letter, as I could not overhook that part of the field, and have had as yet no time to hear the details and see

What heppened on the left I must reserve for another letter, as I could not overhook that part of the field, and have had as yet no time to hear the details and see the field of hettle. But when the battle ended on the right a smart campanage began on the left, which must have been either a renewal of the attack in order to gain the parrage of Ponts di Monzambano, or else it was an attack on a part of the Austrian army retiring toward Perchiers. Some of the guns must have been free from this latter place, for, to judge by the sound,

trey were large position guits.
The result of the day is, driving the Austrians from The result of the day is, driving the Austrians from the position which they had themselves chosen and terrified in every way, so as to make it all nost impregnable. It was the strongest proof of superiority which could be given. From the extent of the position, and the force in which they appeared, in all they must have been very rearly 200,000 men strong, and, if the pricters are to be credited, they brought up all their reserves from Martua by railway during the battle. There 200,000 were in one of the most formidable positions that can be conceived, had the ground carefully prepared for defense, and were driven by about 140,000 or 150,000 men from these positions, leaving 15 guns, beside a number of amnumben wegons, and several thousand pricerers. If the defeat did not become much greater it was from the Austrians thinking of a timely retreat. As some has Solferine was lost, it was evidently a being both of that they were fighting. They were thinking all the time of their retreat, and held the ground only sufficiently not to expose themselves to worse evils. So close to the Mincio it would have been an act of desperation to attempt to hold their position, with the risk the last not before the food their position, with the risk the last not better to hold their position, with the risk the last not before the most on the river, or else as act of desperation to attempt to hold their position, with the risk of heing pushed back on the river, or else

of being cut off from it.

There can be no misinterpreting the thing, as at Magen's, that only part of the troops were present, or that it's were insigned; it was as fair a trial of re-spective strength and skill for them as they could de-sire—for all disacvantages in numbers, as well as po-Whether af or this trial they will still thick of accept-ing another battle on this side of the Mincio, or whether they will be satisfied with defending the river line, re-mains to be seer.

The losses on both sides were, of course, consider-

The losses on both sides were, of course, considerable, especially in and about Sofferino, which looked like a bouna butchery after the fight. At this point alone I saw lying about more than 1,500 dead, beside a large mars of wounded. In dead the French did not lose very nuch, but the number of wounded cannot be less tran 3,00 to 4,000, only a small propertion, however, reverely wounded among them. What the Austrian loss was it is not possible to judge, for they took away as long as they could both dead and wounded, having made a requisition for 2,000 carts in the villages on the Mincio.

Get. Niel, who commanded the right flanking column, and whose skillful management of the artillary contributed considerably to the success of the day, has been raised to the rank of Maréchal de France.

As soon as the battle was over, orders came to trans-

As soon as the battle was over, orders came to transfer the heavquarters to Cavrison, and last eight the Emperor eccupied the very room which his arting onist had had prepared for himself. Even the dinner was found all prepared and waiting for the victor.

AN AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of The Lendon Times. VERONA, June 26, 1859. Venova, June 26, 1839.

I sketched yesterday, as rapidly as I could, the principal incidents of the great bat le which I suppose will be called the Battle of S-fferine. The field having been lost to us, I am deprived of the advantage which to the court of the other. will be possessed exclusively by those on the side, of examining every part of it; but it is st

sible for me to enter into more particular details than I was able in my letter of yesterday to do. Solfering is a straggling village, through which runs the kill called Roces, on which stands the the tower of which I have already given you a description. The hid stretches in a westerly direction about 1,000 paces, the spit of it descending concewhat abruptly to the hamlet, or Centrada Pozzo Cesten. This line of height, was occupied at the opening of the action by Bids's brigade of the Division Pallty, of the 5th Corps. To the right of the tower on the Roces, that is north-east of it, Stemberg's civisian of the 5th Corps beld a line from the technic of San Pietro and Rola, facing the it, Steinberg's civisen of the off Corps beid a line from the reights of San Pietro and Rola, facing the even yen the little stream called Redone. The first attack on this position was successfully repulsed, but as the Allies advanced over the spit of the Monie Caraal, the attack was renewed with incredible fury. The hilly position of the Austrians does not seem to have permitted them to make much use of their artiflery, of which many batteries remained in reserve. At the foot of the Solicino tower to the west they had some not of the Soferino lower to the west they had some gurs playing on the French crescent in the plain; oth-ers on the east side of the tower checking the advance of the enemy. Their chief dependence was not, how-ever, on their artillery in these positions, but rather on the five of the infantry, which, on its part, had to face the Minië tifle of the Grenadiers of the Guard, which can mitted dreadful have among the officers of the forement line.

The road through Selferino is on a much lower level than the viil of Recea or that of San Pietro, which command it on both sides. The efforts of the French were directed at an early period toward this point, every step they took in advance there giving them a charce of turning the flonks of the Austrians defending both Selferino and San Pietro. As their masses became more compact and difficult to repel they gradually forced their way up the road, driving back the Austrians both in flonk and front, and separating the extreme left of the 5th Corps from its right and center. The Brigade Bils railied again as the 1st Corps, under Claim, advanced to its support from Cavrians. The let and 5th Corps, teus fighting in line together, maintained themselves at that point till past II o'clock, when the latter fell back exhausted to the rear. The rest of the 1st, with the 5th preserved their positions against every attak successfully till 11, when the nearly began to make head against them, throwing back the former to its direct rear on Cavrians, and the latter to its right, thus cutting off the communication between the 8th and 5th Corps and the rest of the Austrian army. At the same was, under cover of their batteries in the Corps of Medule, and other on the hights of Monte The road through Selferino is on a much lower level and 5th Corps and the rest of the Austrian army. At the same me, under cover of their batteries in the Campo di Medole, and others on the hights of Monte Ferile, which eriflated the road between Volta and San Cassiano, the Frerch advanced a heavy body of infastry which at once held in check the 7th Corps under Zobel at San Cassiano, and outflanked the Austrians on their left on the hight of Rocca. The po-sit on at this point was thus becoming rapidly untena-ble. Attacked in front and on both flanks, it stood out on the max of an isosceles triangle, of which

ble. Attracked in front and on both mains, it relocated on the next of an isoscoles triangle, of which the front and two sides were closely pressed by an overpowering enemy. The lst Corps, which in the morning held Cavr and, had been forced early into fire, its only reserve in case of a check being the 7th, Z. bel's. But it had already been found necessary to use up Zobel in the defense of San Carsiano, s) that

while the marses on the plain below a cre stready retring. The French were present hard on Cavriano. They had aiready gamed posteroise of an old brifle pair called the Strada Cavallara, which rule direct from Solferico to Valleggio, and already the road from Madistra cells Pieve to the latter place was becoming excessively dargerius. The Emperor now went off leavestly to Volta with a few advance camp, while the Archdakes with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Timeary and his brothers followed a hy-path turouga quietly rode on few of us knew that the enemy, following a parallel direction to our owa, solvery force on few of us keep that the chear, following a parallel circulton to our own, were writin haif a mile of us. The French on the other hand, were happily in equal ignorance of our true possible, or they would have made a dash to cut us off. We streek the Strada Cavallara just below the restuly repulsed which enabled the Austrians to re-tire their material and gons by bridges at or sear the

tire their material and guns by bridges at or cear the Melico di Volta during the night, and move off their first ermy by the same road on the cest day.

As we came up to Borghetto heavy banks of clouds had asthered in the west and lowered heavy and block over the bills. The bridge of Vallergio and its appreaches were encumbered with wagons, through which we passed with difficulty, while the ascent into the vallage itself was almost choked up with cavairy moving toward Villafranca, cartioads of wounded, and artillery with its head toreed toward the bridge of Borghetto. As we slowly threaded our way through these obstances, a trementous hurricane the bridge of Berghette. As we slowly threaded our way through these obstacles, a trementous hurricane of wird, the precursor of the coming storm, raised a dark vall of cust. The sky became completely overcast and black as it k. The dust and gravel of the road raited function our faces, casting everything into darkness. The roar of thunder was mingled in subline confusion with that of cannon, which appears to the contraction of peared to be so close that its reverberations might be distinguised from that of the thunder that rolled around us. I thought that the high wind had brought in the sound of the fight which might still had brought in the sund of the logic winds might still be proceeding at Cavrisno, not knowing that the Freich were following us at 20 minutes distance on the Strace Cavallars. A free endous down pour of rand is undated me in the streets of Valleggio before I could find a fage in my old quarters. He is were visible some of the results of the battle. Soldiers of every constant of the value of the battle. corps and every regiment were gathered together in the streets exsprengl, or separated from their proper positions. The people for Valleggio were all at positions. The people for Valleggio were all at their windows or communing together outside the houses, in spite of the heavy rain. The storm disap-peared as speedily as it had come on, the sun shorte out-again with brightness in the west, and still closer and sgain with brightness in the west, and still closer and closer came the sounds of artillery. It was evident now that the enemy was threatening the tele de post of Valleggio. At all events, Valleggio warrot exactly the place to choose for a night's rest, so, without heatation, following the example of the Imperial headquarters (we had ridden ait day without food of any kire!), I started from Valleggio, and ridet hrough Onadern to Villafrares, where the Emperor had already arrived. There dispositions were speedly made to guard the passage of the Mincio; the was dering rolders were brought together on the roads, and directed back on Valleggio. Batteries of position were moved so as to cover B. righetto, and the reads, and directed back on Valleggio. Batter of position were moved so as to cover Borghetto, a the 5th corps was ordered to stand fast at Monzaud no, where, you are neare, there is a bridge over t Mucio. It was right when I came on to Vidnarea, where the first batches of wound were beginning to arrive. An ambusance is been found at the railway station, where they co timed to arrive during the night. As it is natural to suppose, these who first came were elightly wounded but gradually more severe cases called first testier. As cart after cart gave up its feight of for attention. As cart after cart gave up its beight of growing victims, these were taken in hand by the orders and carefully aftended to. When their wounds were dressed the sufferers were placed in ratiosay carriages and transported to Verons, where, in addition to the great hospital, the convent of the Jeants, and other temperary establishments, the Casino had been filled with beds for their reception. It was 71 o clock in the morning of the 25th when I returned to Verons. As I articipated, a sharp contest took place for the possession of Menzambano yesterray. But notwithstanding the French, the th corps preserved that position, while the head parters of Count Schilch stood at Boughette. The quarters of Court Schich stood at Boughette. The Allies, as well as the Austrians must reassemble and rearrange their army, when, doubtless, bostintes will be returned. There are here 400 or 500 Piedmontess, and some French priseners. What the losses on this side may tore out to be, it is impossible as yet to state with precision. They cannot be less than 12,000 or 15,000 men kors de comkat. No generals were killed. Among the wounded are Count Palify, slightly, Gen. Philipyies, Gen. Baltin, and I believe one or two others. Several colored and numbers of officers have been killed or wounded. Prince C. Windischgratz is dead, as well as Col. Mumm.

dead, as well as Col. Minum.

I must here correct an error I committed in my let ter of yesterday. I stated that the 2d corps, under Prince Edward Lichterstein, was in rear of G addizzelo yesterday. This was a nistake, as this corps remained at Mantua, and did not come into action.

The state dead the Austral army on the 24th

Instited at Mantita, and did not come into action.

There is no doubt the Austrian army on the 24th suffered much inconvenience from the fact that they were attacked by the French and Piedmontese three hours some than the time fixed by themselves for assuming the effective. Their dispositions, admirably as they have been made for an attack, must have been faulty, when it became necessary to repel an advance of the enemy. It is evident also that if the Emperor interded to advance at 2 o'clock in the morning. not be in their proper positions till that hour. He was, therefore, to a certain extent, unready at six o'clerk in the morning. The 10th and 11th corps. never eats, which should have turned the Freech left at Medole, very probably depended upon a calcu lation of time, which was part of the Austrian se of attack. The 11th corps (Weigh did, I believe of attack. The 11th corps (Weigh did. I believe come in sight of the enemy; but it did so too late to have any serious effect on the result of the ear, while the 10th Corps seems never to have come up at all. These facts soggest some reflections. He was it that the French were ready at 6 a clock to make a combined attack against the Austrians, who on their part, had but just taken up positions on the previous evening? An easy answer can be given to that question. No soncer was the first Austrian battahen out of Vallegio on the 23d than a ballood was observed to rise in the air from the vicinity of Mazambane—a sgral, no doubt, for the French in Castighone. I have a full convention that the Emperor of the French knew on the evening of the 23d the exact position of every Austrian curps; that he made his preparations recordingly; and that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria was utterly mable to accertain what was the number or distribution of other nend, the Emperor of Adelria was duerry finable to accertain what was the Lumber or distribution of the forces of the Albes. This, it may be said, is the result which must be anticipated in every military movement on Italian soil.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

The King of Sardinia has issued the tollowing order of the day to his troops : SOLDIERS: In the space of two months of warfare Soldiers: In the space of two months of warfare you have had an initerrupted course of victory from the Seria and the Poto the has ksof La Garda and the Mincie. In that glorious itinerary which you have performed in company with our generous and powerful ally, you have everywhere given the most brilliant pueds of discipline and heroism. The nation is proud of you; all itsly, which sees with pride her best sons in your rarks, applicate your bravery and your exploits, which in-pire her with joyous hopes and confidence in her future destinles. To-day anew and great victory has been gained. You have again shed your blood troumphing over a non-errors enemy protected by victory has been gained. You have again shed yo blood, trumphing over a numerous enemy protected the stronges positions. On the now celebrated day Selfermo and San Martino, you, fighting from break day until right, and headed by your intropid chief repelled the repeated assaults of the enemy, and force them to recreas the Mincio, leaving in your hands, and the field of halls. repelled the repeated arsaults of the enemy, and forced them to recreas the Mincio, Leaving in your anasts, and on the field of battle, mea, arms and casenon. On their side, the French efforts have been crowned with equal success and equal glory, furnishing further prior of that in comparable valor which, for ages past, has elected the admiration of the whole world. The visition of the whole world. The visition of the whole world. cherted the admiration of the whole world. The vic-tory has cost serious sacrifices; but by that noble ble of merparingly spilled for the most sacred of causes Europe will learn that Italy is worthy of taking her pince among nations. Soldiers! in former battles I have often had occasion to meetion the names of many among you in the order of the day; this time I put the

motg you in the order of the cay, thele army on the order of the cay. From my beadquarters at Rivoltella, June 25, 1819. VICTOR EMANUEL

RUMORS IN PARIS.

RUMORS IN PARIS.

Correspondence of The London News.

Paris, Friday Evening, July 2, 1859.

The news of a resumption of hostilities may now be expected from the left bank of the Mincio every day. The Emperor, who had waited at Volta to see his entire army pass the river, has now crossed it himself, and established his badquariers at Valleggio. Pursu ant to a plan known to have been previously settled, the Sardinians commence operations in the quadrilateral, by laying siege to Peschiera. This place was taken by the Sardinian troops in 1848, after a 25 days siege. Prince Napoleon's corps is, according to one secount, to invest Mantina at once. The Prince was to have met the Emperor at Valleggio yestorday.

There are now very persistent runners that the Emperer will shortly return to Paris. Some say that he might be expected at the beginning of next month, but

ficult to believe that the unequal war can drag on reaction number but I do not think the Emperor

for eacter ments, but I do not think the Emperor wis keve the arms, but the campaign us over.

Pants, Saturday Evening, July 2.

The Patric amountees be new from Turin that the departure of M. Massimo of Anglic and the other Commissioners Extraordinary who were to have gone to Pungla is perpend. This is important intelligence, the meaning of which I shall leave to your correspondent at Turin to which is

est at Toria to explain.

The Universe says roundly that the Pope threatened to excent municipe both the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardnis if any Piedountese commisand the King of Sardina if any Pieduc Siese conditions and the Holiness did lately in the Sixtine Chapel quote certain texts of scripture which were susceptible of a construction hostile to one or both of those sovereigns;

or sarrection hestile to one or both of these sovereigns; but I am inclined to think that, long before this occasion, the Pope was in possession of assurances from the French Emperor quite incompatible with the proteining which, down to the last day or two, have been persisted in by Sardmia. These are the assuraces with which the large majority of the French clurgy publicly profess to be estisfied.

A very powerful initiative has been taken toward raising a subscript in fund for the benefit of the wounded of the samp of Italy. The Empress, in her own pame as do that of the large print Prince, gives 50,000C; the Municipality of Paris, 100,000C; the Municipality of Paris, 100,000C; the Greenits, 4,200C; the largering Court of Paris, 3,000C; the order of Advocate, 2,000C; the Company of Avenés, 1,200C; the Chamber of Huissiers, 1,500C; the Societ, 1,000C, &c.

The death of Gen. Auger, which I had heard of Chamber of Huissiers, 1,500. the Societ, 1,000. Acc.
The death of Gen Auger, which I had heard of
from private sources, is now confirmed by the news-lapits. He succumbed after undergoing the dangerone operation of a disarriculation of the shoulder.
The wounds of Generals Ladmirault and Disuare said.

to be serious; that of Ger. Forey is but very slight.

The Poys asserts positively, in the teeth of all the athenure merts of Court Perta'es having been at the at notice harte of Count Perface having seen at the brandparters of the Austrian army, that this diplomatist has not quitted Berlin. It seems that The Times and Independence were led into a mistake by the presence at Verora of Count William Portaies, the brother of Count Albert Pertales, the Penssian Entrareactor to Paris. Count William merely went to Verora to see a friend who was wounded at Soifering.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING. The Erglish Funds opened this morning at a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and remained without alteration to the official close. At a later hour several speculative purchases were effected, and an advance took place, although no news was made rub ic. The first bargains in Consols were at \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ to 93, and the last after the regular termination of hostiness \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

nation of business at 971.

To-day being Saturday, there has been a less active den and for money, not sithstanding the preparations for the 4th of the month.

for the 4th of the month.

From The Daily News (City Article).

STURDAY EVENING, July 3.

The funds opened this morning with some flatness, at a reduction of 1 per cent. When speculation for the fall predeminates, however, the market generally becomes strong late on a Saturday afternoon, as many of the operators like to make their accounts even at the close of the week. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock, con parative buoyancy was shown, and the latest quotations were 1 per cent above those of yesteriay. English Railway slocks, which have risen considerably this week, declined toward the close, but other securities retained steadiness. In all departments the transactions were scarty.

The demand for money to day was brisk, pacify in preparation for the bills falling due on the 4th (Mon-

preparation for the bills falling due on the 4th (Monday); and the instances is which accommodation was granted below the bank misemum were somewhat exceptional. At the bank the applications were nu-

The bank have formally retified that the dividends

will be payable on Friday next.

At Paris to day the three per cent rentes opened 63.5, advanced to 63.45, and closed at 63.35, both for and a divanced to the so, and crossed at 63 35, both for morey and the new account (end of July), being ‡ per cent higher than yesterday. Consols, which closed yesterday at 93, "sellers," ex div. for the 8th July, opened this morning at 93‡ to §, and closed at 93 to ‡.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram from Mr. Mark, dated Marseilles, July 3, 4:55, was received at the Foreign Office July 3, at 61 p. m.:

The fellowing dispatch has just arrived by the El-

Political intelligence from India, per Bombay, arrived at Suez at 3] a m., June 25.

The disentisfaction among the European troops is rapidly subsiding; many rebel leaders of note have

taken acvantage of the amnesty.

he Nana is still at large. The Punjamb is quiet, ALFRED S WALNE, Acting Agent and Consul-General

Twen'y-six of the Alma's passengers came on in the Elema: the remainder are on board the Pera, which eft Malta on the 30th of June, and may be expected at Southamp on on the 9th inst.

The Columbian, with the Australian mail, had not

arrived at Suez on the 26th of June.

The mails ex Ellorn is ft for London by special train at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE LATEST.

By Electric Telegraph from London to Southampton, July 4.] The steamer Africa, from New-York, arrived off Liverpool last night.

Console, for account, 932.

Ship J. L. Dummock, from New-Orleans to Crontadt, with cettoe, has been assisted off shore, after discharging 135 bales, and towed up to Elsinore. She will relead and proceed, being cone the worse. Salvage, £1 200.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2, 1859. It is rumored that the ship Dreadnaught is off Cape Clear, in nine days from New-York.

The steamship Ariel arrived at Cowes on Saturday morning, July 2.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2—The COTTON INSTtet is quiet, but steady; sales to day, 6 one bales. BERADSTEFFS
tall. PROVINCES doll. The report of the Liverpool Correorder, for the week ending Friday, July 1, shows a moderate
business, at former prices; sales that week, 56, 410 bales.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

COL ASSOTH AND THE HUNGARIANS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: In consequence of my card, addressed to the

Hurgarians in the United States, and published in your paper of July 8, inviting my countrymen desirous of returning to Europe to send me tooir address, some mesconceptions have arisen on the part of many earnest sympathizers with the Hungarian cause-Anericans, Germans, English and others, who have offered their services.

I deem it proper to state that my card simply re-

ferred to the Hungarian exiles in this country, and that I am not authorized to make any arrangements extending to others. My daties as an American citizen compel me to respect the laws of my adopted country, and while endeavoring to promote the in-terest of my native land, I should be forgetful of the gratitude which I, in common with my countrymen in he United States, owe to its Government were I to natigate or encourage any movement affecting its reations with a friendly power.

I cannot refrain, however, from expressing my agreeab e surprise at finding so many of different natieralities desirous of personal y aiding the Hungarian cause—but must beg to repeat, while offering them my thanks, that it is altegether on, of my province and beyond my instructions to scrept their personal

others lock for him much scener. I myself feel it people to many respects; they have been fulthful to us in prespectly as in adversity. They fought bravely on our side in 1848 and '49, and at the late conscrip tion ordered by the Emperor of Austria, they styled then selves Hurgarians. The "Wiener Legion," or "Aula," behaved with such courage and devotion to our struggle for independence, that they were reduced

to one-third of their original number.

No Gaman ever fought better for the liberty of their own country then this gallant band did for Hangary. It need hardly be said that the above fee. 108

mutual with the two nations. Horgary always extertained a good will toward the German petion, and expressed on all occasions the desire to cooperate with it for the common lattred against the common oppressors.

Doubtless the German nation will appreciate at th present day these sentiments on the part of the Husperiars. Cordiality between both will insure the success of the con mon cause, and their mutual liberation from their common oppressors, great or patly,
July 14, 1858. A ASSOTH, No. 55 East Thirteenth street.
Other papers will please copy.

PROCLAMATION OF KLAPKA AND PERCEEL PATRIOT SOLDIERS: Do not forget that you are

contry and usure it as his own. The best of your hences reexecuted on the scaffild. He wants to ex-terminate our nation, and now that danger is again over his own head, he expects you to fight on his side,

over he own head, he expects you to fight on his side, to pill your blood for his despotism.

It is in persible you should de this!

The Austrian Emperer no longer wants to be King of the Horgarians. Should any one attempt to tall you differently, do not believe it! He falsely preclaims to the world that he has conquered our country by the force of arms, and he wants that the Hungarian should be transferred into a German!

The black-yellow Austrian flag is the banner of your country has been considered in the flag of

The black-years Austran mag is the danter of your most mortal enemy; for you, therefore, it is the flag of the traiter of his country.

You cannot remain under it.

The Hungarian flag is here unfurled in the camp of

these whem the Austrian calls his enemies.

Among the troops of the powerful Emperor of the Freich and the magnanimous King of Sardmia is the place of the Hurgarian brave who remains faithful te his country. And he cannot be a brave who does not love his country!

The Italian cause is identically noited with the Hungarian cause. If the Austrian Government falls in Italy, we shall expel them also from Hungary; and we shall be free as were our fathers.

Upon you depends the future of our country.
You are too good for the Austrian army. Rally under the Hungwian banner. The day of bliss has

der the Hungavian banner. The day of bliss has dawned upon Hungary.

We who, in the last glorious struggle, have been your leaders, are arxious to receive you most corduily as our fellow-reldiers, and at home the eyes of your Hungavian kinsmen are intertly fixed upon you.

According to orders of the Sandarian Government, all commissioned and ton-commissioned efficers leaving the Austrian ranks to side with us will keep their respective grades; all soldiers will be employed with distriction in the Hungarian army which is organizing under our cirection.

In a few days you will receive the appeal of the Hommitte bizzemany—National Committee—which is

Honmento bizomany - National Committee - which is to direct our course until the Hungarian nation, freed

from its fetters, wil be able again, as in olden times, to marage its own affairs in its ewn way.

Solviers our entreavy-our orders—are, that when you need Fretch or Italians troops, you should st once you were and raily as soon as possible with the Hangarian army bound to deliver the country from her enemies. God's ble-sings on the downtrodden fatherland! God

GEORGE KLAPKA, General,
MORITZ PERCZEL, General,

A HUNGARIAN LEGION IN ITALY. GENOA, June 26, 1859.

Kossuth arrived here on the 22d, and has since gone to Turin and the camp of the Allies. The eigenization of the Hungarian Legion rapidig advances. It is in accordance with a decree of the

advances. It is in accordance with a decree of the
Sardinian Government, by which, so long as the legion
renesies in Italy, it is subject to the orders of the Sardinian Ministry, and must take the eath of fit-firy to
the King. But as soon as it is upon Hangarian soil
this obligation ceases, and the legion becomes the
nucleus of the Hangarian array.

The first Hangarian brigade is already organized.
It sepont is a Acqui, under command of Co. Insex.
The second brigade is in process of organization
under Col. N. Kus. Col. Streter is organizing the
cavalry.

KOSSUTH IN ITALY.

The Nama is still at large. The Punjamb is quiet.

ALFRED S WALNE, Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Alignation June 25.

The following is from the Peninsular and Orienta

Company:

The Ellera having on board the Calcutta and China and the Bembay mails, arrived at Marcellles at noon thus day.

The Alma grounded at Mooshedgerah, near the Harnish Islands, in the Red Sea, at 3 a.m. on the 12th of June. She heeled overion ediately, and the starboard and stem ports being put under water, she filled rapitly from above. The mails, passengers, and crew were all saven, and it was confidently believed that the vessel's bottom was not injured, and that she might be get off.

Typely-six of the Alma's recovery season comes for the following day to Turin. All along the way, on every station, a crowd of Italians assembled to contry, shouted their client At another place a wounted Italian broke through the crowd, he had been greed, in 1848, to Col. Month's Italian Legion in Hungary joined. At Asti the n libery commander himself acted as fugleman to be cherring multitude. At Alessandra Kossuth had to address the crowd in Italian. After two long interviews with Count Cavour at Turin, the Hangato acdress the crowd in Italian. After two long interviews with Count Cavour at Tarin, the Hangarian exile, in company with a confidential friend of the Sardurian Mioster, set out for Parma, to the headquarters of Prince Napoleon. Up to Stradella, a here the railway communication comes to an end, the same scenes of cathusiasm were witnessed as en the read to Turin; but here, of course, the italians lost his trace. When he arrived after midnight at Pincenza, the guard at the gates received him with a blurt, "Che diavolo fate coastardi." He could quietly go to an botel without being recognized. At breakfast, however, the waiter brought the foreigners book to get the names of the guests inscribed, and seeing the name "Kossuth," he rushed out of the room like a madman. Not five minutes passed, and all the thirty thousand inhabitants of Piacenza knew it slready, and, as if called together by an alarm boll, they rushed under his windows and shouted their vivas with the heardest good will. The Mayor and municipally appeared in his room to offer their can pliments and their services. Mostanelia arrived, the respected late Minister of Tuscany, who lost his arm in 1848, fighting at Cartatone for the liberty of Italy. The room is seen overcrowded with vicilors. Kossuth must take a drive with them, but as he comes down the stairs the crowd rushes to him, kissing his hands and garments, the horses are unharressed, the Italians drag the carriage along; thousands and the usands follow, flowers are showered from the windows, and with all the cathusiasm of rensocoat liberty the population lavishes its corresse on the stranger whose name is connected with liberty, and interedure is taken by them for a piedge of their own freedom.

At 2 o'clock p m. Kossuth arrived at Parma. The

At 2 o'clock p m. Kossuth arrived at Parma. The town was gaudly adorned in expectation of the arriva of Prince Napoleon. Kossuth's companion baving been recegnized by sems Italian standing before the hotel, he asked, "Count Cavour!" Kossuth said, "No." when suddenly the eye of the Italian lighted up, and he began to shout, "Kossuth! evviva Kossuth! In a 'ew minute all the town was alive with the news; the crowds assembled outside the hotel; the visitors through the parlor; and a guard of honor was placed before the door. The Governor of the Province invited him to his box in the theater, which Kossuth of course declined, since it was Prince Napoleon who had to receive the ovations of the people on that day, and Kossuth would not divert the attentic of the Italians. At ? o'clock p. m. Kossuth arrived at Parms. The

of the Italians.

In fact, if sympathy alone could save Hungary, A would already be safe. But, of course, the liberation would stready be safe. But, of course, the fiberation of a country requires something more. On the 28th, Kessuth set out for the headquarters of Napoleon, provided with letters of Count Cavour and Prince Napoleon to the Emperor.

-An alterention took place at Coleraine, S. C., a few days ago between H. M. Shaw, the Democratio candidate for Congress in the 1st District, and C. G. Davenport, editor of The Edenton Express, in the course of which Daverport discharged a pistol at Shaw, the ball from which passed through and vest, doing no injury to his person. Davenport had taken umbrage at some remarks of Shaw in a d cussion some days previous, in which Shaw had spoken disparagingly of The Express and its editor.

-Miss Lorot's Nickerson has been appointed Postnistress at South Harwich, Mass., in place of Joseph P. Nickerson, esq., her father, deceased.

services here.

I am particularly gratified in the expression of German sentiment elicted by u.y card, because it demonstrates that the Austrian proclivities of the German newspapers in Europe are merely the echoes of the despote Governments, and not an emanation of popular feeling.

There are several German settlements in Hungary, and the coverty is indebted to this sober and laborious.